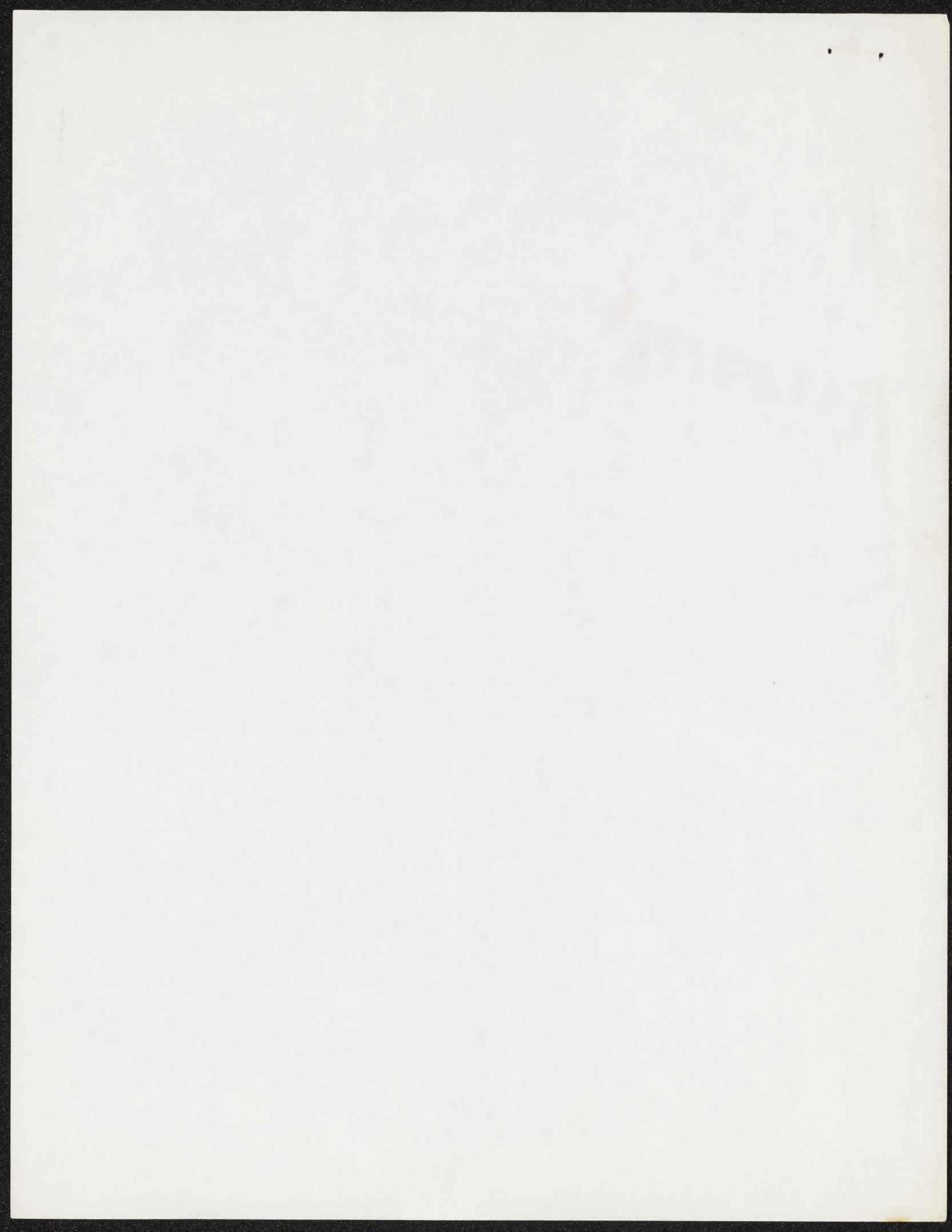


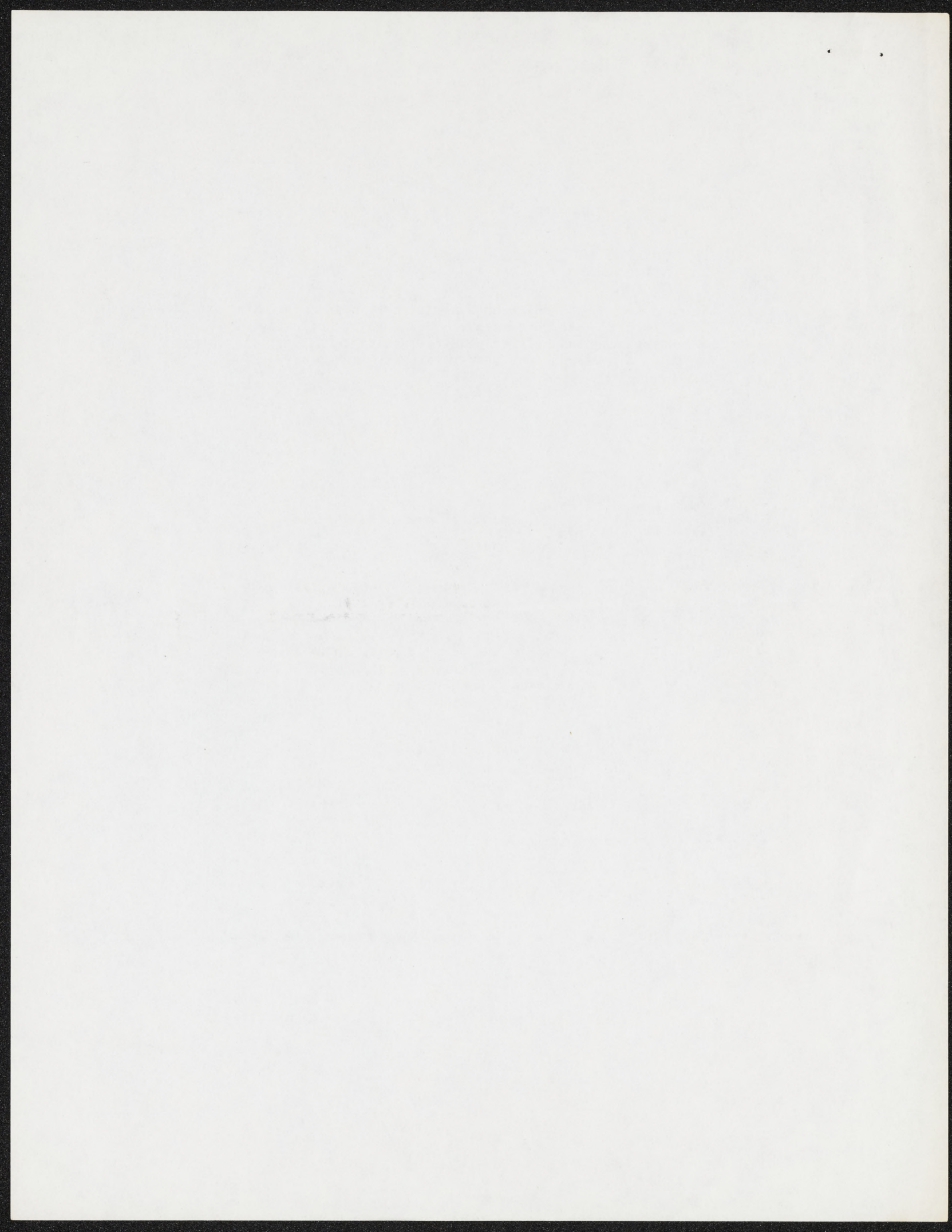
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO
Sacramento, California

1. Request for approval of a minor in Women's Studies at California State University, Sacramento.
2. Not applicable: no degree program exists at present.
3. Not applicable: no degree program exists at present.
4. This minor in women will be offered under the sponsorship of the School of Arts and Sciences.
5. The purpose of the proposed aggregate of courses is to develop a field of study directly related to the academic, cultural and (psychological) needs and interests of women in contemporary society. They will provide an opportunity for students to concentrate in a field in which they have already demonstrated a strong desire to learn about the (real contributions) of women to various disciplines, in which they will come to understand the actual position of women in (contemporary society), and in which they will be aided in realizing their own (identities) and potentialities as human beings. There is currently no field of study other than the Women's Studies Program that in any way attempts to provide this vitally important information for women who constitute approximately one-half of the academic community.
- *6. The need for the proposed aggregate of courses in women studies has been demonstrated in numerous studies at the federal, state, and local levels documenting the systematic discrimination against women in American society. This discrimination is nowhere more blatant than in higher education and classes such as those proposed below offer best way for young women (and men) to begin to understand and alleviate the second class status most women experience from birth. While this is a multi-faceted problem, educational institutions across the country are recognizing the valuable contribution they can make by addressing themselves to the question of condition of women in contemporary American society. Currently, according to a survey recently conducted by the president-elect of the Modern Language Association, Florence Howe, there are approximately 1000 courses in the field of women's studies being offered in the country and 15 coordinated women studies programs. This responsibility of educational institutions to not only offer a better education to women, but to also to contribute to an expansion of knowledge in the humanistic fields of women's studies, underscores the need for such courses in this time. *and in general*

*See Appendix for history of the development of the classes and for a statistical history of the Women's Program.



The proposed minor represents the first step in this direction at California State University, Sacramento, by offering students the opportunity to acquire knowledge and recognize credit in a new and important field.



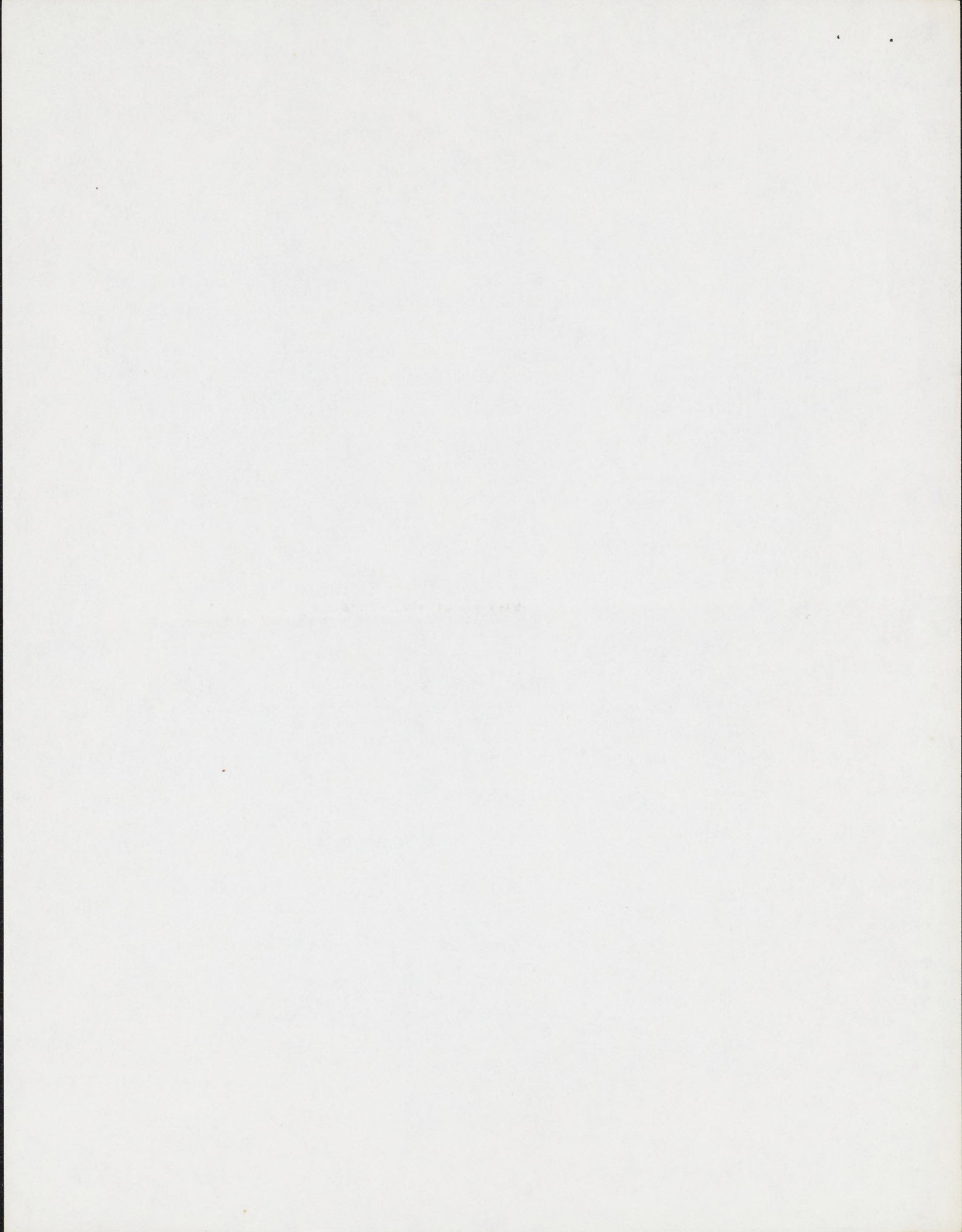
PRESENT COURSES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO

	Units
Anthropology 183	Women Cross-Culturally (Jacobs/Curley) 3
Education A & CE 278	Counseling Seminar: Women (Haun) 3
English 180	Major Women Poets (Smith) 3
English 180	Contemporary Women Writers (Smith) 3
Government 196.	The Woman Question in a Political Perspective (Amundsen) 3
Government 196.	Women in Politics (Amundsen/Moulds) 3
History 196.	History of Women in the U.S. (Goodart) 3
History 101.	Research Seminar in the Historiography of Women (Wilson) 3
History X 96/196	The New Woman (Wilson/Kennedy/Leidy/ Hicks) 3
Psychology 96/196.	Rewriting the Psychology of Women and Marriage (Dempsey) 3
Journalism 196.	Women in the Mass Media (King) 3
Psychology 196.	Women and Psychology (Shaban/Doolittle) 3
Sociology 96/196.	Women in the Modern World (Darknell) 3
I. Arts & Sciences 50.	Introduction to the Women's Movement (Wagner/Warden) 3
Honors 50.	European Women of the Left & Right (Sexter/Moon) 6
Experimental Honors 103	Female Sexuality (Patricia One-Person) 3
Interdepartmental AS 96/196	Women and Men in Literature and Drama (Cugene) 3
Interdepartmental AS 96/196	Images of Women in Art and Music (Kennedy) 3
Interdisciplinary 96/196.	Liberation of the American Woman (Amundsen/Wilson/Kennedy/Saed) 3
Interdisciplinary 96/196.	Images of Women in the Popular Arts (Reveley) 3

This minor in Women's Studies will consist of 18 units. Eleven courses (32 units) were offered in the Spring, 1972 and fourteen courses (41 units) are projected for the Fall, 1972. Therefore, students should have no difficulty in selecting a sufficient number of units from the present and projected offerings.

8. Not applicable: there is no major in this field.

9. Additional (projected) courses for the proposed minor in Women's Studies:



Criminal Justice . .	Women and the Law
Economics.	Women in the American Economy Status of Women under Various Economic Systems
Education.	Women and the Educational Process
English.	Seminar on Doris Lessing and Anais Nin Jane Austen and the Brontes Seminar on George Eliot Women in Victorian England Women Novelists in English Literature Feminism in France Women in Literature
History.	Russian Women in the 20th Century History of Women in Europe History of Black Women Role of Women in 20th Century Revolution
Home Economics. . .	Women and the Modern Family Motherhood
Inter-Disciplinary.	Literature of the Feminist Movement in England and the U.S. Women and Ecology
Nursing.	The Professional Status of the American Nurse
Psychology.	Evaluation of the Female Personality Child Psychology
Sociology.	Self-Actualization of Women Socialization of Women and Our Children Human Sexuality

10. Present faculty who have taught, are teaching, or would teach in the proposed minor in Women's Studies:

Earline Ames, Professor of Education, Ph.D., Stanford U. (1968)
 Kirsten Amundsen, Ass't. Professor of Government, Ph.D., University of California, Davis (1969)
 Elizabeth Austin, Professor of Biological Sciences, M.P.H., University of California, Berkeley (1955)
 Alberta Curley, Instructor of Anthropology, M.A. Sacramento State College (1971)
 Frank Darknell, Assistant Professor of Sociology, M.A. University of British Columbia (1968)
 Irene Dempsey, Founder, Center Behavior Assessment, Ph.D. Psychology
 Paul Dempsey, Professor of Psychology, Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley (1965)

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John H. Doolittle, Associate Professor of Psychology,
Ph.D. University of Colorado (1966)
Vivian Green, Assistant Professor of Economics, Ph.D.
University of Wisconsin (1970)
Margaret Goodart, Assistant Professor, M. A. Sacramento
State College
Mary Jane Hamilton, Associate Professor of History, Ph.D.
Catholic University of America (1965)
Lynn E. Haun, Assistant Professor of Education, Ph.D.
University of Missouri (1969)
Sue-Ellen Jacobs, Associate Professor of Anthropology,
Ph.D. University of Colorado (1968)
Louise Kanter, Associate Professor of Sociology, Ph.D.
University of Nebraska (1965)
S. Joan Moon, Assistant Professor of History, Ph.D.
Wayne State (1970)
Betty Moulds, Assistant Professor of Government, M.A.
University of California, Berkeley (1972)
Betty Reveley, Associate Professor of English, Ph.D.
University of Texas (1965)
Dorothy Sexter, Associate Professor of History, Ph.D.
University of California, Davis (1967)
Janet Shaban, Assistant Professor of Psychology, M.A.
University of Texas (1970)
Ellen Smith, Associate Professor of English, Ph.D.
University of Michigan (1966)
Joan Hoff Wilson, Associate Professor of History, Ph.D.
University of California, Berkeley (1967)

The urban middle class community in and around Sacramento also provides an ample supply of part-time faculty for such a program.

11. The minor in Women's Studies at California State University, Sacramento would require no special equipment beyond the usual office space, office staff and supplies normally allocated such programs. For the first five years of operation it is estimated that the program will require \$2,000. per year in operating expenses and \$5,000. for the purchase of library materials about past and present women in the United States and the world.

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Appendix

Beginning with the Spring 1970 semester two women's courses were taught at SSC: Sociology 196 (Women in the Modern World, Darknell) and Social Work X196 (Women and the Law, Yeamans). These two courses were taught solely at the instigation of the two teachers involved. Fall 1970 saw the emergence of a very large women's course that combined lectures, special speakers, and small group discussions (e.g., I.D. 96/196, Liberation of the American Woman, Amundsen/Kennedy/Saed/Wilson). This unusual course, costing about \$5,200, was largely financed by Cultural Programs and the Extension Division. Besides its large student enrollment of about 285, it generated two 2-unit, part-time teaching positions to handle the enrollment overload, the two positions being used in discussion groups. From the beginning, when the first two such part-time faculty were hired for these positions in late summer 1970, it was understood by Professors Amundsen and Wilson that one, women with grass-roots community movement experience would be hired and two, the part-time women would have equal status in the designing and implementation of the course. The funds for these two 2-unit positions were obtained through the Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences. Professors Wilson and Amundsen negotiated for these part-time units. Additionally, Fall 1970 saw the development of Anthro. 183 (Women Cross-Culturally, Jacobs) with about 45 students. This course was the first Women's Studies class to obtain permanent departmental status.

In Spring 1971 Women's Studies grew from the previous two to six courses: The Liberated Women Poets, Smith; Psychology and Women, Doolittle/Knoefel/Wagner; History of American Women and History of the Feminist Movement (two separate courses)/Goodart; Women in the Middle Ages, Hamilton; Images of Women in the Popular Arts, Revely/Kennedy/McDonald/Saed, student enrollment continued to increase.

The latter course was important for two budgetary reasons. First, Professor Betty Revely negotiated with the Dean of Arts and Sciences for additional part-time faculty position, thus raising Women's Studies part-time faculty positions to three. And secondly, she was able to increase the unit load (and commensurate pay) of each position from two to three units. Thus in Spring 1971 Women's Studies grew from four units of part-time faculty allocations to nine such units. As before, the part-time people shared an equal status with the full-time faculty sponsor, were co-planners and constructionists of the course, and were movement women. But at no time yet had any of the part-time women taught a course without a full-time faculty woman sponsor. This slight but important change in the use of these part-time positions did not occur til Spring 1972 (see below).

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The budgetary belt-tightening threatened the continued allocation of the nine part-time teaching units to Women's Studies at the end of the Spring semester, 1971. In order to maintain our program, but not necessarily increase course offerings, we began negotiations with faculty and administrative committees. We had neither recognized nor legitimized campus status. But we had a large FTE, a growing list of courses and interested faculty. We therefore were directed to appear before the campus Task Force Committee, petitioning for several fiscal matters of importance to women as staff, students, and faculty. Maintenance of the three 3-unit positions was one of the matters discussed with the Committee. The Committee granted this request and it became part of the campus-wide budget for fiscal and academic year 1971/72 recommended by the Task Force Committee. The Committee did not specify, in any way, how we should use these nine part-time units nor as to any particular School within the college as having jurisdictional control concerning their usage.

In that same spring semester the Women's Caucus began to meet. Composed of women staff, students and faculty, its spontaneous emergency as a campus weekly assembly was announced in the faculty and staff newsletters as well as in the Hornet. From its beginning, the Caucus contained the faculty of several of the Women's Studies courses as members. Women's Studies thus was a natural topic of discussion in the caucus. Seeing no other body on campus which 1) so fairly represented the interest of all women on campus and 2) brought together on a weekly basis all instructors in Women's Studies, it was decided by the Caucus to create a governing body for Women's Studies.

The Women's Studies Board then helped encourage co-ordinate the course offerings already planned for Fall 1971. These eleven courses were Anthro. 183 (Women Cross-Culturally, Curley); English 96/196 (Liberated Women Poets, Smith); Gov't 196 (Women and Politics in Contemporary Society, Moulds); History 101 (Research Seminar in the Historiography of Women, Wilson), which became another permanent course; History 196 (History of Women in America, Goodart); Alternative ED. (Female Sexuality, Hennigan/One-Person); Gov't 196 (Women and Power in the World, Amundsen); Psych. 196 (Women and Psychology, Shaban); Honors 50 (Introduction to the Women's Movement, Wagner/Warden); I.A.S. 96/196 (Women and Men: Sex Roles in Literature, Reveley/Cugene); and Sociology 96/196-I.A.S. 96/196 (Economic Structure and Sex Roles, Kanter/Kennedy). The last three listed courses each used one of the 3-unit part-time faculty teaching positions. As the Task Force Committee in Spring 1971 put no restrictions on their usage, one position was allocated by the Women's Studies Board to the Introductory course in Honors. Another of the positions went again to I.A.S. (previously I.D.). And the third to sociology, although that department would only accept one section; as a result, the other section taught in I.A.S. In

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contrast to the use of these part-time units the previous semester, they were now employed in classes of normal size and enrollment instead of massive lecture courses. Also important was that we defined our nine units as not necessarily falling under the jurisdiction of department within the School of Arts and Sciences. All three courses carried Group III credit. The Board approved of the direction in which the usage of these 9-units had evolved; namely women were hired with Movement experience and feminist analysis as well as particular academic training to teach these courses.

Upon return to school Fall 1971, with our fall courses barely begun, the Board was asked by the Acting Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences to begin curriculum planning for Spring 1972. A Curriculum Committee was formed by the Caucus to help the Board members begin this arduous task. (A member appointed by the Faculty Women's Association is also a member of the Curriculum Committee). Through a series of blunders due to administrative novicity, and perhaps sexism, the curriculum had more trouble developing for Spring 1972 than in any other semester. Not yet being a duly recognized campus program, department, major, or whatever, and being without a corresponding standard administrative head, the Women's Studies Board's major obstruction to curriculum planning was that of legitimacy, in the minds of some administrators. But two meetings with the Ad Hoc Committee to Review Interdepartmental and Interdisciplinary Programs as they relate to the School of Arts and Sciences, chaired by Mary Giles, was most helpful in suggesting procedural answers to bureaucratic problems. Four basic areas of new Women's Studies autonomy developed from this committee's suggestions, while the Board was planning its Spring course offerings: 1) that all Women Studies faculty positions, specifically designated for Women's Studies alone, were solely under the authority and governance of the Women's Studies Board; 2) part-time Women's Studies faculty women could teach a Woman's Studies course without a full-time faculty woman as co-teacher, i.e., the Woman's Studies part-time units could be used as initiators of autonomous Women's Studies courses; 3) that the faculty member(s) of the Board should act as Women's Studies departmental chairs in the approval of independent usage for courses of the nine units, in the signing of book orders for part-time Women Studies faculty, and assume any other duties so assigned department chairs; and 4) that Women's Studies gain recognition for itself as a Program, through delineation of its goals and needs, by obtaining such approval from the Academic Senate and its appropriate committees.

With these problems resolved the Women's Studies Program for Spring 1972 at SSC contained the following ten courses: Experimental Honors 50 (Introduction to the Women's Movement, Wagner/Warden); History 101 (Historiography of Women, Wilson); Experimental Honors 50 (The Lesbian in America, Hennigan/One-Person); Gov't 196 (The Woman Question in a Political Perspective/ Amundsen); P.E. 329 (Women's Self-Defense, Marino);

I.A.S. 96/196 (Images of Women in Art and Music/Kennedy); I.A.S. 96/196 (Women and Men in Literature and Drama /Cugene); History 196 (History of Women in America/Goodart); Journalism 196 (Women in the Mass Media/King); and English 96/196 (Contemporary Women Writers/Smith). As stated above, the current FTE for Spring 1972 is approximately 361 students. Also, for the first time the three part-time units were rationed at the complete discretion of the Women's Studies Board and the instructors involved. No full-time faculty woman sponsor taught with the part-time Women's Studies Instructor. The faculty part-time monies for the Journalism course were obtained by that department. It is hoped by the Women's Studies Board that these part-time positions shall remain in the future as an allotment for a feminist to teach a woman's course in journalism. President Hyink obtained the money for the two units of P.E. 329, the second section being added only after it was evident that there is a demand among women for female-taught, self-defense courses on this campus. President Hyink approved establishment of the Women's Studies Board, thus making an official academic unit reporting to the Dean of Arts and Sciences, as of June 1972.

It is hoped that this brief history of the ways in which courses in Women's Studies have originated and developed in the past two years will lend strength to our arguments about the academic and sociological need for a minor in Women's Studies at California State University, Sacramento.



STATISTICAL HISTORY OF WOMEN'S STUDIES PROGRAM OF
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO,
inception to the present

Semester	units of unique courses offered	weighted teaching units committed	FTE student enrollment	FTE/SF
Spring, 1970	3 ¹¹	3	5.8	23.2
Fall, 1970	6 ¹²	10	54.2	65.0
Spring, 1971	18	27	47.2	21.0
Fall, 1971	30	42	76.0	21.7
Spring, 1972	25	35	55.0	18.9

11 - Another 3 units offered in extension

12 - includes a team taught large lecture course with guest speakers.

13 - FTE faculty computed at 12 WTU regardless of full time-part-time mix.

